1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and Searless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen rages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all tion in everything that makes a newspaper.

Delly and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Bunday, +6 and 20 pages, --- 1 00

Address THE SUM, New York. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

Yes, Give Them John Sherman! Our highly esteemed contemporary, the Observed Gazette of Cincinnati, insists carnestly upon the promotion of Senator SHERMAN to be the Republican candidate for

President. We second the nomination. It will be a folly time running John Sher-MAN in this State. All the friends of President ARTHUE would rally around him with anthusiasm, and so would the business intarests. In front of Fort Sherman they would have a splendid place for the bankers and merchants to hold meetings and whoop up his boom and raise money.

By all means let the Ohio men continue to shout for JOHN SHERMAN. The Democrats who still bear in mind the frauds which put RIVERENORD B. HAYES into the White House will welcome at the polls such an opportunity to settle up with the Ohio Senator.

## It Won't Do.

The great public buildings grab now in progress at Washington under the auspices of the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress is a solution of the surplus

That is, if the grab continues unchecked there will soon be no surplus left in the Treasury worth speaking of.

But this solution is a dishonest solution, and it won't do.

The Decline of the Republican Party in New York City.

At the November election two Coroners will be chosen in the places of EIDMAN and NUGERT, Republicans, and the Mayor elected on that day will have the appointment of two Police Judges to succeed PATTERSON and SMITH, who are also Republicans. The filling of these four places by Democrats will mark the virtual extinction of the Republican organization in this town, and the end of its officeholding days, which began with the overthrow of Tweed in 1871 and continued for sixteen years.

If, as seems to be certain, the result of this year's Presidential election is to turn largely on the vote cast by the city of New York, it must be a consideration of some importance that the Republicans will enter the fight with scarcely an official anywhere to lend them aid, and with every post of influence and power in New York in the hands of their opponents. Such a state of affairs has n seen in this State since the founda-

tion of the Republican party.

The years preceding Presidential contests have usually been those of disaster to the New York Democracy. In 1871 the De-1875 the city Democracy suffered its most serious disaster. In 1879 occurred the John and defeat in the State. In 1883 JOSEPH B. CARR, Republican, won the State fight, and the memorable 1884 Board of Aldermen was elected in the county.

This year the Republicans go into the contest with no such advantages, and they suffer, too, from the wholesale loss of offices whose incumbents have proved, in the past, the most dexterous and industrious of organizers. For very many years the mainstay of the Republican party in New York city has been the Custom House, with its fat places and rich revenues, and in and about It have securely nestled the patriots and partisans of the great and good party now in so decided a minority among the voting citizens. Along with the Custom House was the Surveyor's office, the Post Office, the Marshal's office, and finally the Internal Revenue Department, with its inspectors, clerks, commissioners, and ser-While it is true that all these posts have not been vacated by the barnacles of Republican rule, and while, also, the places which they have given up have not always gone to Democrats, or to those in real sympathy with the Democrats, there has been a manifest cooling in the ardor and activity of the Republican officeholders, and they have d to labor and to proselytize for the

benefit of their party. Less important than the offices controlled by the Federal Administration are those in the disposal of the State Government. The Quarantine, together with the Harbor Masters and Inspectors, represents the largest hare of the State patronage hitherto very adroitly handled by the Hon. T. C. PLATT; but his reign is manifestly nearing its end, and when reorganized under Gov. HILL (as it will be, undoubtedly), the hopes of the Grand Old Party will be diminished. The new aqueduct, which is to some extent a Btate-managed affair, is also getting built irrespective of aid to the Republican party, and those patriots of that organization who have sought comfort there during the HILL administration have gained but cold and cheerless welcome, and so have turned their attention to more promising directions.

Ten years ago the Republican party in the city of New York had a considerable number offices in the control of its partisans and had the disposition of a large amount of patronage. The Register's office, a very ucrative county post before the enactment of the law substituting a stated salary for fees, and one which brings the incumbent Into close relations with lawyers and investors, was in Republican hands during a period of six years from 1872 to 1878 The District Attorney's office, the most important and influential in a party the county, was held Republicans from 1873 to 1882, a period of nine years in all. The Department of Public Works was Republican under George M. VAN NORT; the Corporation Counsel's office was Republican under E. DELAFIELD SMITH. The Dock Department, with WILLIAM LATMERER at its head; the Park Department

with SALEM H. WALES as President; the

Health Board, with ALEXANDER SHALER as managing head, and the Department of Charities and Correction, with the Hon. JACOB HESS as Commissioner, were all Republican in their control. The Surrogate's office was in Republican hands from 1882, to 1888, as the Mayor's was from 1873 to 1875, and with it all the appointments of which the chief municipal executive has control.

New York city used to send twenty-one Assemblymen to Albany. The number since 1879 has been twenty-four. Of these the Republicans have usually averaged six or seven, though in 1879 and 1883 they secured eight members of the city delegation, and in 1875 nine. This year they have but three, and one of them, ERNEST CROSBY, escaped being defeated by a majority so slender that this year it is likely to be overturned entirely.

Five of the eleven Police Justices used to Republicans, but only two representatives of that party now remain on that bench, and the term of each of these magistrates, Solon B. SMITH and JACOB M. PATTERSON, WILL expire during the term of the Democratic Mayor to be elected in November.

NOAH DAVIS. Republican, used to be presiding Justice of the Supreme Court in this county. Now all the Supreme Court Judges are Democrats. Of Judges SEDGWICK, SAN-FORD, and VAN VORST, SEDGWICK alone remains on the bench of the Superior Court Prior to 1886 three of the six Judges of the City Court-HYATT, HALL, and HAWES-were Republicans. Now all six are Democrats. Four of the district courts used to have Republican Judges, PARKER in the Third, LANG-BEIN in the Seventh, GEDNEY in the Eighth, and ANGEL in the Eleventh. Now only the Third is held by a Republican, DEANE. While many of these places, being judicial, are not political in character, and are not important otherwise than as controlling a certain amount of patronage, the circumstance that the Republican party is no longer able in New York to afford recognition to any class of voters, however numerous and influential. has of necessity thrown these voters into Democratic ranks, and deprived the Repub-

licans of their assistance and support.

Principle, not patronage, is what alone can create and preserve a political faction in New York, but an organization without patronnge and representation is helpless to get any other than sentimental support, and it is, on election day, without backbone or conesion. The popular wave which, in 1871, first floated the Republicans into office in New York began to recede in 1885 when DAVID BENNETT HILL'S nomination for Governor united all Democrats in harmonious municipal supremacy. The work was completed in 1886 and 1887, and only a few political spars and estrays remain to be dis posed of by the voters in November. One by one the Republican partisans who have tarried in public places of emolument and influence have had to in favor of Democrats, and as the Republican vote in the city of New York has gradually and steadily shrunk and declined, the opportunities of the Grand Old Party to rehabilitate itself here have diminished perceptibly. The resolutions adopted in Tammany Hall the other night calling for the resignation of Postmaster PEARSON, will, if effective, complete the work which the voters themselves have carried on with such thoroughness and despatch.

It did not seem probable a few years ago, ut it is now almost an accomplished fact that the Republican officeholder has ceased to be a reality, and has become in the city of New York merely a reminiscence of a past and unregretted period of politics.

# The Devil Fish Railroad.

The Canadian Pacific has been called devil fish of a political railroad, with deadly suckers fastened on everything in Canada It is worse. It is a British military road, built to support British empire in India, and to flank the entire northern boundary of the American republic with the unfriendly sentiment of a population loyal to Great Britain. It is a political tie to hold together the British provinces in North America, dissimilar mocracy experienced an ignominious and in conditions and opposed in interests, and crushing defeat in both city and State. In to maintain them as a garrison along the northern flank of the republic, ready to be thrown across the boundary in support of a KELLY bolt, and with it division in the city | naval war by England against the United

This devil fish of a railroad is doubly foreign; foreign as a British political machine, oreign as a European property. Its stock amounts to \$65,000,000. Of this, \$30,000,000 s owned in London, \$15,000,000 in Holland, \$15,000,000 in Montreal, and \$5,000,000 else where in Canada and in New York. It is the property of very rich foreign bankers and capitalists, and is owned in blocks, as shown by the holdings of Sir George Stephens Baronet, 40,000 shares; of Sir Donald A SMITH, 40,000 shares; of MORTON, BLISS & Co., and Morron, Rose & Co., 50,000 shares: and of R. B. Angus, 20,000 shares.

This political railroad was built through a howling wilderness. From Montreal to the Pacific Ocean there was not population, agriculture, or trade enough to justify dreams of the enterprise as a highway of commerce On the entire projected line there was not business enough to pay the cost of the most parsimonious train service. But, though Canada had no traffic to give her railroad as it approached completion, she by no means proposed to be at the expense of maintaining the corporate pauper. Nor did Great Britain propose to be at the expense of maintaining it so long as there was cunning left in British diplomacy. It was arranged between Montreal and London that the Americans should support the road.

Will the coming generation believe that our Government was actually persuaded to issue a letter of marque to this British cor porate pauper to prey on the property and business of Americans-yes, and to impair the very securities held for the payment of the enormous indebtedness to the United States of the transcontinental railroads? That is precisely what British diplomacy accomplished in Washington. The letter of marque was issued, and under it the north ern half of our country has for two years crawled with the piratical traffic agents of the Canadian Pacific Rallway, underbidding the American roads on all classes of freight. This British corporate devil fish rounded up in 1887 its successful robbery of twelve millions of dollars of traffic from the American roads, by proclaiming through the news papers of St. Paul, in Minnesota, that its warfare on our transcontinental lines would be unrelenting until they admitted the Can adian Pacific to a full share of the trans continental commerce of the United States; and that if "factiously" forced to do so, the Canadian company would carry American freight for nothing, and bankrupt the

'factious" lines that opposed it. The ink of the approval of the Inter-State Commerce act was scarcely dry, when the license to prey on the business of American railroads was given. All of our transcontinental lines were chained tight by the provision forbidding them, in their competition for business, to charge less proportionally for a short than a long haul. The Canadian Pacific was not bound by this law and was free from its restraints. The license to pirate the business of our railroads was given with the full knowledge that it would underbid

every one of our roads on the long and short haul, from ocean to ocean. It's a ghastly commentary on the foolishness of legislative wisdom that the principal effect of a carefully framed statute to protect our people from corporate exactions should be the transfer of inland commerce of the United States to a foreign country and a foreign corporation, and the maintenance on British territory of all the obnexious features of the long and short haul, from which Congress sarnestly sought to protect the citizens of

the United States. The Congress that plumed itself on its unanimous Inter-State commerce legislation ignorantly bestowed a power of priceless value on the Canadian Pacific in giving it the right solely to use the short and long haul discrimination. It was an irresistible weapon to cut down the traffic of the American roads, tied tight as they were by the Inter-State Commerce law, and urable to

All the treaties and laws under which Canadian railroads cross our territory or participate in the inland commerce of our country should be repealed.

# Washington's Birthday in London

The Hon. EDWARD J. PHELPS, the distinguished Vermont poet and New Havenlaw lecturer, who continues to be the Envoy Extraordinary from the United States to Great Britain, has not that particular talent of the diplomatist which is called tact. Moreover, he falls occasionally in a certain supposed universal and once undeniably American quality called patriotism.

There have been too many well authendcated instances of the obtuseness of Mr. PHELPS to his obligations to his country and his countrymen, and of his anxious desire to please Englishmen and not Americans. The last instance reported is said to have or curred on Washington's Birthday. The members of the American Club in London met on the night of that day. The Amercan Minister was present. It was natural to expect that he would take part in the after-dinner speaking. But, according to the report, he left when the last course had been served, and he rushed away to a reception at Lord SALISBURY'S.

The friendly relations between this country and England would not have been perceptibly cooled, if Mr. PHELPS had been enough of an American to stay and speak at a dinner where he was the official representative of his country.

## Joseph Among the Roses.

Little by little the facts about the extraordinary rosebud luncheon party, given in Washington in honor of Mr. JOE CHAM-BERLAIN, are reaching the American public. The wife of the Hon. ROBERT ROBERT Hirr of Illinois, who represents Joe Daviess, Ogle, and Winnebago counties in the Fiftieth Congress, invited Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN to meet fifteen young unmarried women. The British Commissioner was the only man in the party. As a further distinct tion, he was provided with a gorgeous buttonhole decoration of multi-colored orchids, while the young women all wore bouquets of La France roses, tied with bows of pink satin. It was a great day for the eminent hardware dealer from Birmingham.

At first sight it would appear that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S position at Mrs. HITT'S table must have been one of unalloyed happiness. No British diplomatist on a visit to America has ever before been honored in this peculiar fashion; nor is it likely that the experiment will be repeated, at least for many years to come. The company was charming. Mr. JOB CHAMBERLAIN had only to turn his monocle from one to another of his convives to behold a panorama of per fect American loveliness; and it was a pic ture prepared and exhibited for his exclusive benefit. Mr. JOE CHAMBERLAIN had only to speak, and he commanded the undivided attention of a roomful of beautiful and intelligent girls. Few men, outside of the class rooms at young ladies' boarding schools,

have enjoyed that privilege. We do not wish to say one word to disturb Mr. JOE CHAMBEBLAIN'S serene and complacent recollections of this remarkable social event, but has it occurred to him at any time that perhaps the affair was not so complimentary to Mr. JOE CHAMBERLAIN after all? Flattery finds a queer expression when it assumes that the tranquillity and enjoyment of a man of the world under such circumstances can be promoted by the studied exclusion of all other persons of his own sex. Did this thought obtrude itself, like an ugly worm crawling out of a rosebud, while Mr. JOE CHAMBERLAIN SAL there alone in his virile strength and mature manly beauty, the sole orchid among so many roses, and as sedulously protected against competition as a Canadian mackerel schooner inside the marine league limit?

Article X. of the pending fishery treaty declares that American fishing vessels need not report, enter, or clear when in Dominion waters for either of the four purposes of pro curing shelter, repairs, wood, or water. But it adds the limitation, "except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours texclusive of Sundays and legal holidays within any such port, or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report how wood could be purchased or water ob tained without communicating with the shore unless from some other vessel that should hap pen to be lying in port, while the repair of damages would also very often require communication with the shore. The immunity from reporting, entering, and clearing granted by the rule in the four cases is materially circumscribed by the exception in three out of the four.

It will interest the esteemed and brilliant Rus to learn that, at the recent sale of the Ham: Pranty Pronz anterraph collection, the signature of Danus Wassum brought seventy-five cents, and that of Russum From B. II arms \$1.25 - Chartestown Enterprise. The autograph of Mother MANDELBAUM would undoubtedly have fetched two doilars.

or two dollars and a half. The absence of Gen. SPINOLA from his seat. in the House of Representatives since the first part of the present session is due to his serious and protracted illness. Gen. SPINGLA is now at the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and we are glad to learn that there is a prospect of the reestablishment of his health, which will permit bim to resume his duties at Washington. Gen SPINOLA has keenly felt the misfortune that has so long interrupted the performance of his public duties.

We are informed that a novel and very artistic alethometer has been devised by an uptown manufacturer of music boxes, and no doubt it will soon find its way to the retail market. The instrument resembles that form of toy barometer which indicates fair or stormy weather by the appearance of a little lady or little man at one or the other of two doors. In this alethometer, one of the little figures is a very lifelike papier-maché image of "Larry" Goden, his mobile face wearing its better or truthful aspect. The figure at the other door is "LARRY's" divvie, and it is wonderful how well the artist has succeeded in imparting to an image hardly two inches high the characteristic expression of insolent, leering, and demo niae unveracity. By an ingenious mechanical arrangement concealed from sight, either "LARRY'S" better self or the grinning, lying little divvie comes to the front, according to the varying fortunes of the conflict in the Sec-

ond ward. Above the figures is a dial, marked from 0 to 100, which registers the latest score, and at each gain for "Larry" a small autom-aton cuckoo bird flies to the top and warbles a

few soft! sweet notes. This alethometer makes a handsome mante ornament. It is rather expensive, but we have already described several forms of the instrument which may be constructed at a cost of a very few cents by anybody possessing ingenuity and taste. No household, however humble, need be without a Godern alethometer.

Some of the Southern irreconcilables who fied to South America after our civil war have reason to think this is a pretty good country When one colony of these fugitive reached Rio de Janeiro they were packed off to the River Doce, where they were told they could make their fortune developing the re sources of the country. It was a wild region, which white men for the most part had avoided on account of the ill repute of the Indian tribes. The colonists were taken about a hundred miles up the river, where those who could not get away have led a wretched existence ever since. There are no white settlers within about a hundred miles of them, and Mr. STEAINS, an English traveller, who saw them there a few months ago, says they would give all they possess, which is next to nothing if they could turn their backs forever upon the home of their exile. Under the impression that they were escaping the frying pan they appear to have jumped into the fire, and, though they are not troubled by the contiguity of the Yankee, they have the cannibal Nackinhapmas for their next-door neighbors.

A great strike, with Chief ARTHUR and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers behind it, will be a different thing from a Pow-

The bridge authorities should reform the method of washing the steps and approache at the New York entrance early on Sunday mornings. A flood of water is swashed over tham from lines of hose and passengers are forced to wade through streams and pools to the great detriment of shoes, skirts, and health. It may be that the hour chosen is that when the fewest passengers cross the bridge; but their number is by no means inconsiderable, and there certainly appears to be no excuse for the utter disregard of their comfort and their rights which is shown in the manner of conlucting this washing operation. It would be entirely feasible to provide a dry road for the passengers while the flooding process is gone arough with, if flood there must be. No railrhad or bridge company would dare to incom-node its patrons to such a degree, and the two dties ought to have at least equal respect for beir citizens.

The Eco d'Italia complains that THE SUN, the Mail and Express, and the Evening Telegran are "inspired and possibly paid by the so-called CARLO BARSOTTI." The Eco is evidently very a question don't care much for the fight be tween the Progresso and the Eco, or for the eristing war in the Italian colony. The Eco says that the so-called Barsotti knowingly and wifully lies in his statements to the reporters If that be so, the reporters can't help it. It is their duty simply to give his side of the fight in his own words, and they are perfectly willing to tale the other side too; and it is only common inside to the Eco-something which it has not given to the journals it complains of-to say that the protesting committee declare them selves perfectly independent, "being composed of itizens who have no preference either for the Progresso or the Eco," and stamp as "most false" the statements made by Mr. Barsotti to the reporters of the several papers. Now let the Italians fight it out.

Tie Jesuit member of the Sentinel corps is awayon a vacation, but we take the liberty of observing that Mr. Blain of New Hampshire is the bigrest asset that wer broke into the United States Sentie.—Indianguals Sentie.—Indianguals Sentie.

He is not what you can call an ass. He is mersty crazy, out of his head, mentally irresponable for his utterances, especially when the mon is near its full.

Theadministration of Mayes, the new chief of the Cherokees, is starting with a decided boom. One of the issues involved in the hot canvas of last autumn, which ended in a disnuted dection, and threatened civil war in the Cherokie nation, was the renewal of the lease of the therokee strip. Bunch, assistant chief under JUSHYHEAD, and candidate of the Nationalias, the party then in power, was supposed to favor renewing the lease to the pres ent lesses, at the old figures, \$100,000 a year. But Mares, the candidate of the DOWNING party, advocated leasing the extensive tract to the highest bidder. Charges of corruption, of interested motives, and so on, added bitterness to the contest; the election retains were held uncounted for weeks. and Federal interference had to be invoked. But no somer had the election of Mayes by a small majority been assured than the old lessees bowed to it by raising their offer for the lands to \$25,000 a year. It is admitted that with the trumph of Bunch there would have been no need of raising the bid, so that Chief Mayes begis his executive career with a brilliant financal stroke.

### THE POLITICAL DRIFT. Democratic Opinion East, West, North, and

From the Charleston World. We have stated openly and without equivo-

cation that Davi Rennett Hill, the present Governor of New York State is our choice for President of the United States, as against any man in the country. We prefer him a thousand times over to Cleveland, and inend in our humble way to help him along all we can.

From the Albany Evening Times.

In the rejection of a very early date for the Couvention the renomination acheme meets a decided reverse. hich has been only partially, by no means wholly, re trieved by the later action of to-day in compromising on June 5 as the date.

From the Oakland Sentinel.

The impression; that New York's great reform Governor, David B. Hill is not largely admired in California is a mistake, which can easily be substantially estab-lished. He is darring, bold, and brimful of politica sagacity and petional integrity. That a man with no career outside of one State can command an influence at a distance so great as is California proves that he must be something more than ordinary. We do not know that he is a candidate for President, but do know that, if anything shirld happen to Mr. Cleveland, D. I Hill could fill the President's chair satisfactorily.

From the Washington Post. The Postmaster-Gineral is still a member of the Dem-ocratic National Committee, and so is the Secretary of the Interior. They fold both offices, and they have no intention of discarding either. How much honest criti-cism do they eacage by setting up a dummy in one place and controlling his motions from another? There is no consistency in this sort of thing. If that is what they seek, both Mr Vilas and Mr. Dickinson should resign from the committee forthwith. More than that, they should have resigned the day they took the oath to administer their departmental offices according to he Constitution of the United States and the whims o President Cleveland.

### Mr. Platt's Forecast. From the Philadelphia Leager

A gentleman who talked with ex-Senator Platt of New York on Saturday last about the outlook for the Republican nemination for President, reports him as saying that Blaine is the strongest man the Re publicans could nominate, and he will again be selected as the Republican standard bearer by the National Con-vention. "The men who would have supported Mr. Biaine," said Mr. Piatt. "will scatter among a dozen or more candidates. Each State will bring into the Con-vention its favorite son. There will be from five to forty men placed in nomination, and, after balloting for three four days, some one will get up and move that Jame will be carried with a great hurrah. Blaine will accept Harrison of Indiana or Alger of Michigan will be placed on the ticket as Vice-President, and the ticket will be elected by the capture of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. If Cleveland should be nominated on a would prevent Maine carrying New York."

The Divvie Has Some Mugwump Support From the Providence Journal THE SUN needs to buy a new carboy of vit-riel It's talk about "Larry" Godkin and the elethometer as the very drivel of astica. A CAMPAIGN IN THE AIR.

A study of the aerial contests of cyclone and anti-cyclones, with the aid of a series of weather maps, is almost as interesting as that a great military campaign. There are advances and retreats, long sweeping marches and countermarches, diversions, repulses, routs, and crushing triumphs. The outblowing spirals of the anti-cyclone and the inblowing spirals of the cyclone are as irreconcilable as Turks and Russians. Where they meet there is frequently a tragedy-a tornado created by the opposing currents, such as occurred a week

ago Sunday in Illinois. The atmospheric campaign to which we owed the succession of fair and foul weather during the last half of last week is interesting to follow On Washington's Birthday the atmosphere in this part of the country was under the rule of an anti-cyclone, or in a state of high pressure That meant clear weather and blue ekies Meantime an indication of coming trouble was seen in the presence of two cyclonic, or low pressure, areas, one lying west of the Great Lakes, and the other covering the line of the Rio Grande, Botween them, across Colorado, an anti-cyclone had thrust itself, as if to cut their communications.

On Thursday the cyclone on the Rio Grands had swung over the Gulf of Mexico, covering New Orleans, and the cyclonic forces in the Northwest had been reenforced by another area of low pressure advancing from Manitoba. The eastward movement of the Mexican cyclone had enabled it to push its advanced isc bars, like skirmish lines, up the Mississippi Valley to meet the Northwestern depression and the Colorado anti-cyclone was thus headed off, and its isobaric lines showed that it was decreasing in intensity and might be fairly counted as out of the fight. Meanwhile the Middle States continued under anti-cyclonic influence, a new area of high pressure having advanced from the Atlantic and strengthened the fair weather hosts which still held our blue skies. But the situation was be coming critical, owing to the failure of the Colorado anti-cyclone to hold the storm forces of the Northwest and Southwest apart. The cyclones had won a strong position.

By the next morning the cyclonic campaign was under full way. The Manitoban and Mexican depressions had advanced with their squadrons of clouds and columns of rain, the former by way of the lakes and the latter by the valley of the Mississippi. Then their march

The anti-cyclone did not withdraw its protection from us Friday morning, but even advanced westward as if to meet the enemy. Its forces were weakened, however, and as the day wore on it fell back, making a successful stand over New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. but leaving its powerful opponents to combine and sweep across New York and New England

with drenching rains.

In the mean time an anti-cyclone made its appearance away up in the corner of Washington Territory, and began to chase the clouds across the country. With the aid of high pressure influences, developed in the rear of the retreating eyclones, the atmosphere here was cleared, and yesterday bright skies made the whole town smile again.

# A Democratic Observer in Washington,

From a Private Lette I have been here for five days. I have had but one idea, and that has been to learn public sentiment. I have talked with scores of members, both Democrats and Republicans, and with hundreds of Democrats from all parts of the country. Outside of the Federal officials, there is not a

particle of enthusiasm for President Cleveland. There is a deep-seated fear his renomination will shipwreck the Democratic party. The masses, both in the South and Southwest, want to see the Democracy break away from "Clevelandism." i. e., free trade and the reign of the hated Mugwump.

At this critical hour for Democracy all eyes are turned to the imperial State of New York. The honor and interests of the Democratic party are in its keeping.

The Cleveland strikers say there is no fight; that all is lovely; that the Man of Destiny has no opposition. They know this is false, but the masses do not know it. It is a game of bluff. An open campaign of thirty days would end Cleveland.

# WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Touching Incidents of the Trip.

From the Jacksonville News-Herald.

At night, as the train sped through the darkness, huge bonfires lighted up the way, and showed the eager faces of thousands, who waited for hours only to see the car which bore him whom the people had honored with the highest office within their giving.

A very amusing incident occurred at Waycross. An old and ordinarily dressed lady was down to view the party. She came up to the President and said that she was an old resident of Holland Patent, N. Y., the home of President Cleveland before he had attained the prominence that he now occupied. The President made her very happy by saying that he was an old-time neighbor of hers, and by talking to her as long as the time would permit. From the Savannah News.

# From the Seconnal New. In the interval a small crowd had clustered about the vehicles. As Mrs. Cloveland was getting into her carriage she dropped a white rose in the sand just under the wheels. A white man standing near risked life and limb and snatched the flower from its precarious position just before the rear wheel reached it. "You got it." laughingly shouted Secretary Whitner as he saw the man's little adventure. He evidently wanted to preserve it as a memento. A lady hearing of the incident later in the day said she would give \$5 for the rose.

Monthly Payments for the Army. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Senate bill to increase the number of paymasters in the army, with a view to securing the monthly payment of all the troops, has been reported adversely. This, however, should no discourage the advocates of the monthly payment sys tem, which has already been extended to a great num-ber of posts with excellent results. In some cases the diminution of drunkenness and disorder traceable to the change is remarkable. It was an outrage, with the present means of communication between posts, and with a great pay corps for a small army, to have had all the roops paid, up to a recent date, only once in sixty or ninety days. The opposition to increasing the pay corps for the sake of extending the system is not unnatural; payments, even under the present organization, should not be carried out for an increased number of garrisons If the pay department cannot accomplish this work with its own resources, those of the Quartermaster Depart-ment might be called in to assist.

Democratic Encouragement in Tennessee

From the Carroll County Democrat.

THE SUN has declared in a Beading editorial that it will support Cieveland in the next Presidential war and it is always a grave misfortune to oppose the nomines of the Democratic party.

### Theatrical News from the West. Miss Wabash (of Chicago)-I hear that young

Mr. Porcine is fitting himself for the stage.

Miss Breezy—Yes, and I think it is too amusing. heard him say that he ought to do well as he had large repertoire: he meant abattoir, of course, and it will take a large abattoir to fit Jim Porcine for the stare. Besides it belongs to his father. I don't suppose he'll have a dollar buttl the old gentleman dies.

# Honest Goods.

Customer (to rubber overshoe dealer)-I want to get a pair of rubbers. Dealer—Yea, sir, same as you bought yesterday, I pose?
Customer—Oh, yes; those gave excellent satisfaction. Customer—Oh, yes; those gave excellent satisfaction. it was nearly 12 o'clock last night before they gave out.

# Extenuating Circumstances.

Magistrate (to prisoner)-You say, Uncle Rasand your took the ham because you are out of work and your family are starving. And yet I understand that you have four dogs about the house. Uncle Ratton-Yes, sah, but I wuddent arsk my family to eat dogs, yo' Honah!

# Open to Misconstruction. Stranger (to boy in lawyor's office)—I'm look-ng for a legal blank, sonny. Lawyer's Boy-Sorry, air, but he's just stopped out.

Birdle's Tarif Article,

From the Gainemille Seminary Signa

One of our best articles, which was written by Miss Birdle Lilly, on "Free Trade," was misplaced, and we have had he time to replace it with another

PORTLAND'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Issue to the Enforcement or Non-on

POBTLAND, Feb. 25 .- The present municipal campaign is probably the most exciting ever known here, the issae being plainly drawn on the enforcement or son-entorcement of the Prohibitory law. Gen. Neal Dow, now 81 years of age, is the candidate of the Probibitionists for Mayor, and has been endorsed by the Democrats. A strong movement is being made for his election, and the result is regarded as the life or death of his famous law.

To-night the Rev. D. W. Letachem addressed meeting in City Hall. He said that rum was freely sold in Portland, and that he had been into barrooms and found beastly intoxicated men drinking over counters. He had tried to get policemen to arrest the barkeepers, but they refused to do it.

The Rev. Mr. Bailey, whose famous sermon has gone all over the country, reiterated his statements about free rum in Portland, and produced four labelled bottles of hard liquor. one from a saloon, and the others from the Proble, United States, and Falmouth hotels which were purchased by a 14-year-old boy. This arroused tremendous applause and shouting. He said that there were places where seven and eight barrels of beer were sold between Satur-day night and Monday morning; that little boys, girls, and women bought it in palis and drank it. policemen standing within twenty-five paces and not stopping it. Chicago, he said, would send men to State prison for what Port-land sllowed them openly to do.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

For variety, curiosity, and intensity of life and spectacle the Bowery on Saturday nights, from Chatham square to Cooper Union, surpasses all the other streets of our city. You behold the surging srowds of people of of our city. Too senous the surging toward of the glit-many races and tribes and tongues and colors, the glit-tering array of busy stores, the flaring saloons, the alluring shows, the vociferous peddlers offering their wares along the sidewalks, the crowded horse cars, and above all, over your head, are the elevated railroad rains whirling and rumbling. A rare old street is the Sowery as you see it on Saturday nights.

It is a remarkable fact that there is not a single living ex-President of the United States though the term of office is only four years, and though we have had saven Presidents, including Mr. Cleveland, within a quarter of a century. We exclude from the list, of course, the raudulent President Hayes, who still lives.

But the widows of two men who once held the office of President are yet alive—Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield. The seventy-first birthday of the most renowned colored citizen of the United States, Prederick Douglass, is to be celebrated to-morrow by his friends in Washing ion. He will enjoy the saintations of a large number of the notables of the capital, and of other people, without regard to race, color, or politics. It will be a proud day for the eloquent old inan who has so long been an inter-esting public figure in the country. Mr. Douglass is a mulatto, his mother having been a negro slave in Mary-land, and he himself was born in slavery, from which he became a successful fugitive just half a century ago. The ex-slave's career after that time as an anti-slavery champion, and subsequently as a raiser of colored reg nents to fight the battles of emancipation, and up to a ater period when he was honored by being chosen Presial elector at large for the State of New York, is ty described in the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, Written by Himself" (1881).

An inquiring New Yorker wrote to a prominent clergy man asking him to name his favorite book. The elersy man replied "Shakespeare." He then wrote to a prom inent actor, asking him the same question. The actor answered "The Bible."

When Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City walls up Broad-way, it is with a tread both strong and sceady. It is evident that he is full of energy. His face beams with good; nature and his eye kindles at the approach of an acquaintance with whom he can link arms. He is a genial and friendly man, as well as a man of natura power and executive ability. As a politician, he is of sold and independent mind. "If you want a Cleveland for next President," one Jerseyman said to another a Cleveland for you!"

The recent manifestations among the fragments of the party that formerly failled under the prophet George in this city make it evident that free trade never got on its legs in the ranks of the party, and never had even a leg o stand on.

The venerable Dr. John Collins of Athens, Texas, who took a look at New York not long ago, is a Latinist, who speaks the language of the ascient Roman in a style that will delight his favorite Virgil when the twain meet among the shades. Dr. Collins is light of figure, nimble in movement, and full of the buoyancy of youth. His popularity among the Texans in Athens and the region round about is owing to his genial humor, his generosity, and his antique virtues. When a priest who conversed with Dr. Collins in Latin while he was here, afterward net a Latin professor, he exclaimed with enthusiasu Virgilium tantum vidi!"

In just one hundred days the Convention to nominate the next President of the United States will assemble in

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have

bleage, Burlington and Quincy road, stand apart from the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor as an independent national union. The management of the Brotherhood under President Arthur, who is an experienced scotchman, is very conservative. He is opposed to the policy of strikes, and can hardly ever be induced seathern When there is denser of trouble for the Bretherhood anywhere he hastens to the place takes counsel with the dissatisfied members, and enter into pegotiations with the corporation against which they make complaint. In carrying out this policy he ood has often come into antagonism with the Knights of Labor; but Mr. Arthur has gained the advantage over Mr. Powderly whenever there has been a clash be

Mr. Henry W. Cherouny, the German-American bost printer who is in trouble with his compositors, is the author of coveral books of a socialistic turn. He has a nind teeming with novel ideas upon the great question now stirring the world. He is also an upholder of unionism, and has called upon Typographical Union No. 6 to reestablish the peace of his office.

It is owing to the influence of Mr. Blaine's wife that he has refused to become a candidate for President this cear according to the Betton Glube. A lady of this city who knows Mrs. Blaine, says she is certain of the truth of the statement. She describes Mrs. Blaine as a lady of broad mind and marked traits, prominent among which is her strong will. Mrs. Blaine has seen a great deal of he turmoil of politics during her husband's politica peace of domestic life. She is well versed in public affairs and in the ways of Republican politicians. She knows the harassments of power. She has a con trolling influence with her husband and over in life, and even the White House itself looks to her like

an abode of vanity and vexation of spirit. When Col. Edward Daniels, farmer, philosopher, and politician, comes to this city from his Virginia home near the Potomac, his numerous friends here are sure to feel the quickening influence of his pungent and pro life mind. It seems as though he had absorbed the world and its cyclopædias, and he is as ready to con verse upon war, statesmanship, science, or the press as upon the breeding of cattle or the raising of crops in old Virginia. Col. Daniels is one of the champions of

The trades unionists of New Jersey are striving to secure the appointment of Mr. J. P. McDonnell of Pater son as Chief of the State Bureau of Labor Statistic with the management of which they have long been issued and the man in New Management of which they have long been been specially not another man in New Management of the Man Jersey as competent as Mr. McDonnell to fill the office and it is likely that the labor organizations of the State will soon rejoice over his appointment.

It was recently hinted in this goesip that the most am able of the bank Presidents of this city is Thomas L James of the Lincoln National Bank. Afterward the name of President Jordan of the Western National Bank was brought up as that of a man who cann passed in amiability. It is now claimed by friends of President Perkins of the Importers' and Traders' Bank that his record for amiability is unequalled in length

and continuity. So may it be! When Senator Plumb of Kausas was recently in the city and debating upon the next Presidential election, he er before heard the phrase, and asked him its mean The Western Senator, surprised as the poke of the "Metropolitan States." It is listener had said he thought the phrase was a familiar one, and added that it was applied to the three States of New York. New Jersey, and Connecticut, which are directly dom nated by this metropolitan city. The phrase is not i

Only two original portraits of Edgar Allan Poe are to be found in this city. That one of them which hangs in the gallery of the Historical Society is an oil paint-ing, and represents him as he looked in his better days, before the buell of "Norman of the better days. fore the knell of "Nevermore" had entered his brain The other portrait, which is in water colors and of sma belongs to a gentleman who last week set it on easel amid a group of Poe's admirers. It represents in his later years, near the end of his life, when both body and mind were nearly wrecked. He is seated on a chair, over the back of which his right arm is thrown, and his listless attitude and vacuous expres-sion are metanoholy reminders of the fall of the magical post. One of the party who saw the old portrait, and who had known Foe at that period of his life, was startled by its realism. It was the work of a Fhiladel-

FATHER O'SHEA'S CASE,

How It May Be Disposed Of-A New Corps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. - Whatever merits or the shortcomings of the claim many by the Rev. Father Manrice O'Shea to formal nomination and confirmation as a post charalain in the army, it begins to be obvious that a decision on these grounds will be, if possible avoided. He was appointed a chaplain by President Cleveland last autumn, upon ble application. After he had been notified of this fact, and had taken the oath of office, his appointment was revoked by Adjt.-Gen. Drum as having been irregularly and premature y made. The question arose with him as to whether he had not a claim upon the office and

would not be entitled to pay. It is now suggested that the method of disposing of the difficulty will be by taking advantage of the statute which prescribes that when an officer is appointed during the recess of the Senate, if he falls to be confirmed during the next succeeding session of the Senate. he shall cease to have any claim arising out his appointment from the date of adjournmen In the present instance, of course, the resort the statute would not concern the Seate at all, but would be only lieve the President and the War Department ment from a dilemma. Should the na

ment from a dilemma. Should the name Father O'Shea fall to be sent to the Serman during the present session, he certainly won have no claim to be a chaplain after the control of the session. Yet the real merits of the case, so far as concerns his qualifications, would never have been brought up, because no other nomination would have been gade.

This special case has excited some interest in a bill introduced into Congress for the originization of a corps of chaplains in the army. One of the chief objects of this measure is to fix a rule as to the selection of candidates. It is proposed, to begin with, that there shall be three grades in the corps, those of senior chaplain, chaplain, and assistant chaplain, consisting respectively of twenty, thirty, and filly members each, with the respective pay and allowances of Major, Captain, and First Lieumenhors each, with the respective pay and allowances of Major, Captain, and First Lieumenhors each with the length of their service as grounds for advancement.

It seems likely that this extraordinary travited as grounds for advancement, and the proposed corps. Under the act of March 2, 1849, the total number of chaplains in the army is thirty, and under the act of July 28, 1866, a chaplain is provided for each of the four celored regiments, the Ninth and Tenth Cavairy, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry. Under the act of March 2, 1867, the infirity-four chaplains rank as Captains of the infirity-four chaplains the Ninth and Tenth Cavairy, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry. The new House bill 7,221 increases the total number of chaplains to one hundred, twenty of whom are to have the pay and allowances of a Major. It is true that the vacancies in the higher grades would not be all immediately filled, the provisions being as follows:

set, 5, that uniffs organization of the corps of chaplains is completely filled under this act anumber of chaplains to the difference of chaplains is completely filled under this act anumber of chaplains to one hund

ances of a Major. It is true that the vacancies in the higher grades would not be all immediately illed, the provisions being as follows:

Sc. 5. That untilithe organization of the corps of chaplains is completely filled under this act, anumber of assistant chaplains shall be allowed, it addition to the anumber authorized above, equal to the whole number of vacancies in the grade of chaplain and senior chaplain, and no assistant chaplain shall be promoted to be a chaplain until he shall have served a least three ye as a assistant chaplain, and no chaplain shall be promoted to be a senior chaplain until he shall have served a least three ye as a sastant chaplain, and no chaplain shall be promoted to be a senior of chaplain until he has served ten years in the corps of chaplains.

Still, such an accession to the number of chaplains when there is no increase in the rest of the army, and when the constant, tendency is to a decrease in the number of posts, is likely to condemn the project.

Yet there are good points in the proposad lensislation. It declares that a candidate for appointment as assistant chaplain shall be under 28 years of age, of sound physical health, as attested by medical examination, a regularly ordained elergyman of good standing, and well qualified for his duties. These points are to be made sure by an examining board, and the same qualifications are to be required in examination for promotion. The regulations as to age and physical fitness would insure the possibility of naving chaplains accomsany the troops in the field, which is a point as the regulations are to be an allowed the fitness who, however admirable in character and attainments, were totally unable to undergo the fatigues of field service. In some cases they have been rather better candidates for the retired list than for active campaigning. No doubt much is to be said in favor of procuring men of experience in life in order to administer to the spiritual wants of the troops, to command their respect, and to insure to them proper

lains having experience and standing, and as far as practicable of the same religious denomination, or of other denominations assimilating as nearly as possible to the denomination of the clergyman to be examined." Whether this provision would really releve the President and the War Department from existing troubles in regard to the proper sharing of appointments among different sects and churches may be doubted. Since no appointment could be made except upon the recommendation of such a board it would seriously curtail the present powers of the Executive On the whole, the bill seems to be a somewhat awkward, experimental davice for endeavoring to obviate inherent difficulties, and the great increase in the number of officers which it proposes is not likely to strengthen its chances of enactment.

### likely to strengthen its chances of enactment SUNREAMS.

.- The new Bulgarian coinage is to be struck in England. The order is for \$600,000 worth of ins. Two English firms have tendered con -In certain parts of Scotland the hardheaded Scotchman drinks from the skull of a suicide for the cure of epilepsy. To make assurance doubly sure, it is directed to pulverize a portion of the skull and swal-

-Persons coming from Poland state that the landowners there, both great and small, are in despair, owing to the rapid depreciation in the value of their estates. They assert that valuations have sunk between 25 and 30 per cent during the last two years.

-Mr. Browning has added a short notice to the new edition of his wife's poems just issued. It tells that Mrs. Browning was born at Carlton Hill, Durham, her uncle's house, in 1804. She was at the time of their marriage 40, while he was her jumor by six years -Messrs. D. Radford & Co., coal merchants, were fined \$105 by an English magistrate re cently for sending out coal convoyances which were not provided with perfect machines for weighing coal as

the English law requires, and for having sent out sacks containing less than the requisite portion of 224 pounds -Through a lawsuit arising out of a gambling transaction between one Fuchs and Prince Gustav Sayn Wittgenstein Berieburg, it has come out that Fuchs lost at Baden Baden in one night 200,000 thalers, of which sum the Prince of Wales won one-balf. Fuchs added that he gave the Prince bills for the 100,000 that

ers and duly met them

—M. Pasteur's scheme for the extermination of rabbits has been successfully used on the property of Mme. Pommery, near Rheims, France. Heaps of hay were dampened with the mixture containing the mi crobes of chicken cholers near the burrows, and nine teen rabbits were found dead next day, and later on the found dead.

-The "legitimate" cab business probably does not pay as well as the latest specimen of fine art felony, which consists in driving a harsom, and quietly transplanting likely looking luggage from the roofs of cabs. A dummy "fare" loside the lansom is prepared to awear to the proprietorable of the luggage if fate, in the form of a policeman, should prove unkind. This is practised in London

-A Scotch clergyman recently preached that the ballet dancer's dress was appropriately proper on the stage. He said that when Glasgow's wealthy merchants lived in the Saltmarket their daughters were not ashamed to trample blankets intube on the publigreen, and thought no more of it that performing other

domestic duties. They stood in nature's breeches, and never lost caste or good matches. -The Salvation Army in London, to relieve as far as possible the distress thich prevails at the East End, have acquired large prinises in Limehouse, where they will establish a cheaffood depot. For one penny an adult receives refreshient and night's lodg-ing, or soup and bread. For a saif penny he receives either bread or soup. Childre are given a basino:

soup for a farthing and bread ff an additional farthing -Miss Mary Ann Enmerson received a verdict in her favor in an Enlish court against Mesors Cooper & Co., brewers, in a dit to recover possession : fendants twenty years ago rom the plaintiff's father will was recently found saich left the vender only life interest in the propers, the remainder being to the children, and under this will the plaintiff claimed the property.

There are a number of women studying medicine at the Beigin universities, wishing to obta-situations in the applicaries' shops. The pharmacotical course is the shortest, and in some respects the casiest, and it is ar cheaper than all other course. A number of youn girls, who have passed the pharma century examination, have fascinated the hearts of county physicians so that the husband prescribes the wife inakes up he iprescription, and all the profits are